

*

*

(transesophageal) 가 가
[5, 6]. 80
80
(catheter based sonographic probe)가
(laser ablation)
CT (cutting element), 가 IVUS
가 [7].

2. IVUS

가
(intravascular ultrasonography, IVUS)
(vascular lumen), IVUS Sonicath(Meditech/Boston Scientific Corporation, waterton, MA, U.S.A.)
(rotating mirror transducer) Visions catheter (EndoSonics Corporation, Rancho Cordova, CA, U.S.A.)
(multiple array transducer) 2가
가
(acoustic mirror - transducer assembly)가

1. IVUS

IVUS 1950
(transducer) [1, 2].
1956 Wild Reid가
(probe) [3]
A -
가 60 2
1962 Omoto [4], 60
9F (rotating probe)가
(resolution) [8].
IVUS 30 MHz,
12.5 - 20 MHz
(penetration depth)
(multi - element array trasducer) 가 20 MHz , 0.1

: 2000 5 27 ,
1998

: 2000 6 7

: , (120 - 752)

134 ,

Tel. (02)361 - 5837 Fax. (02)393 - 3035 E - mail: dyl@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

mm 1.5 - 2.0 cm [9].
 가 IVUS 가
 가
 (near field effect) (imaging chamber)
 가
 (central blind spot)
 가 (visibility)
 (artifact)
 wire) 15 (electrical
 가 (Fig.
 1). 가 가
 3 (reconstruction)
 IVUS 2.9 - 3.2 F,
 6 - 6.2 F 0.009 - 0.018 inch
 0.025 - 0.038 inch 가
 가 (interface) 가
 가
 (echogenic)
 가
 (Vascular Access)
 IVUS (cut - down) [10, 11].
 (sheath) 가
 가
 IVUS 3
 (Imaging Orientation and Reconstruction)
 IVUS
 (rotation) 가
 (land mark)

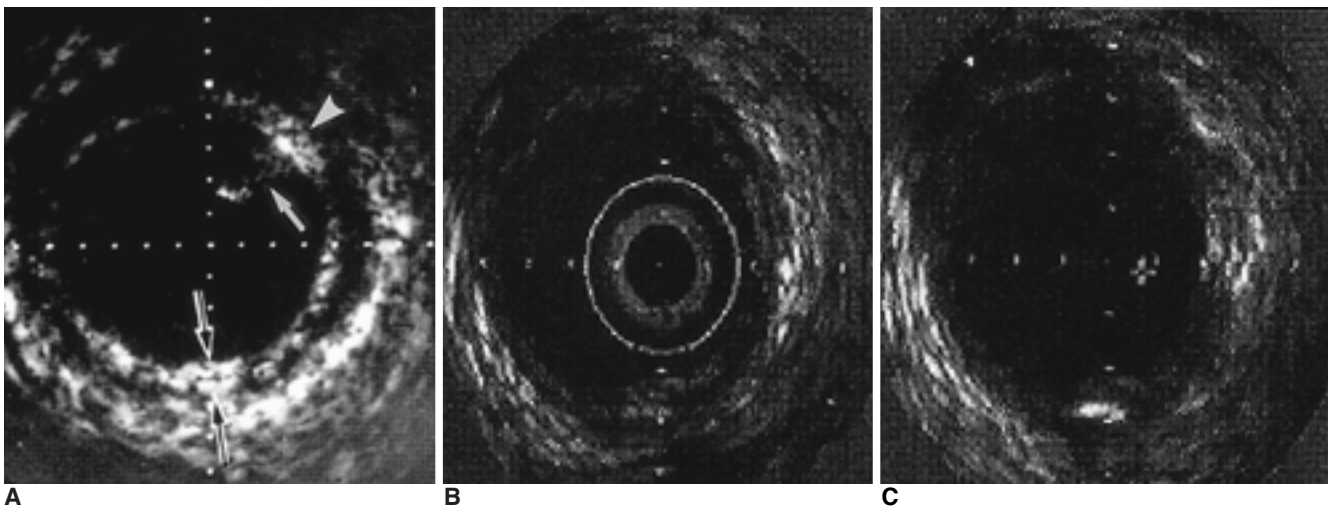


Fig. 1. Common artifacts from the IVUS catheter.

A. Transducer connecting wire crossing the imaging chamber can create an artifact (arrow), which exaggerates adjacent intimal thickness mimicking atheromatous plaque (arrow head). Lower arrows indicate true plaque. **B, C.** The imaging catheter itself makes a round echo-void and donut-shaped bright artifact around the catheter from 'near-field effect' (in the circle) (**B**). After digital subtraction, this artifact is no longer seen, however adjacent atherosclerosis and vessel wall echo are also attenuated(**C**).

3 2 가 5cm A. 4.
 20 (pull back)
 150 (frame) 3
 (cardiac gating) IVUS (Normal Vessel Wall Image) 3
 0.2mm 가
 IVUS 3 (intima) (internal elastic
 3 [12] (Fig. 2). 3 lamina) ,
 가 가 , (external elastic lamina)
 (calcified plaque) (adventitia) , (media)
 (attenuation) (smooth muscle cell)
 (Fig. 3).
 (elastic artery) (muscular

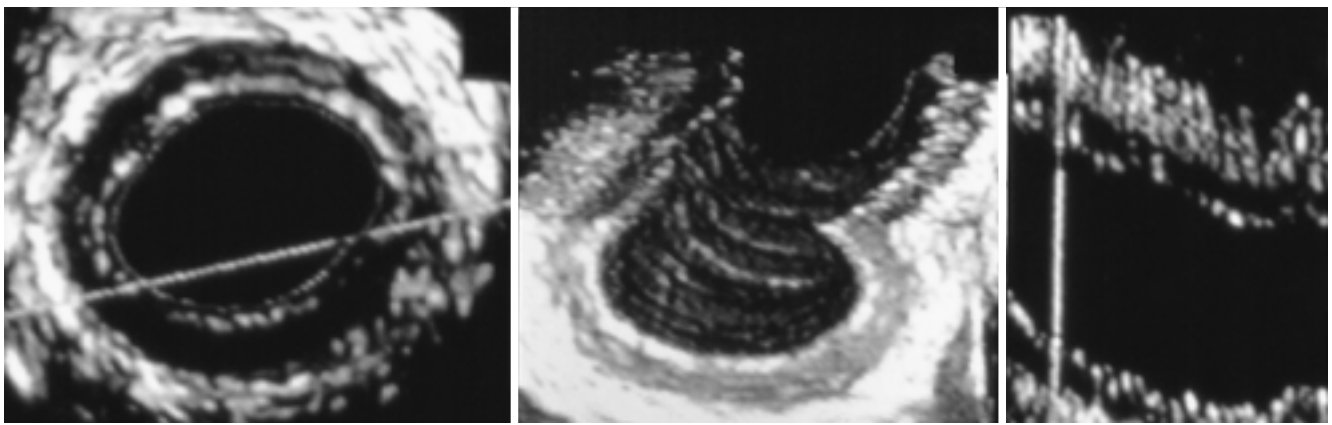


Fig. 2. Three dimensional reconstruction image.
A, B, C. Two dimensional images(**A**) are stacked by the computer software to get a three dimensional reconstructed image(**B**). Longitudinal section of the 3-D image can be reconstructed(**C**). Each section lines are displayed in **A** and **C**.

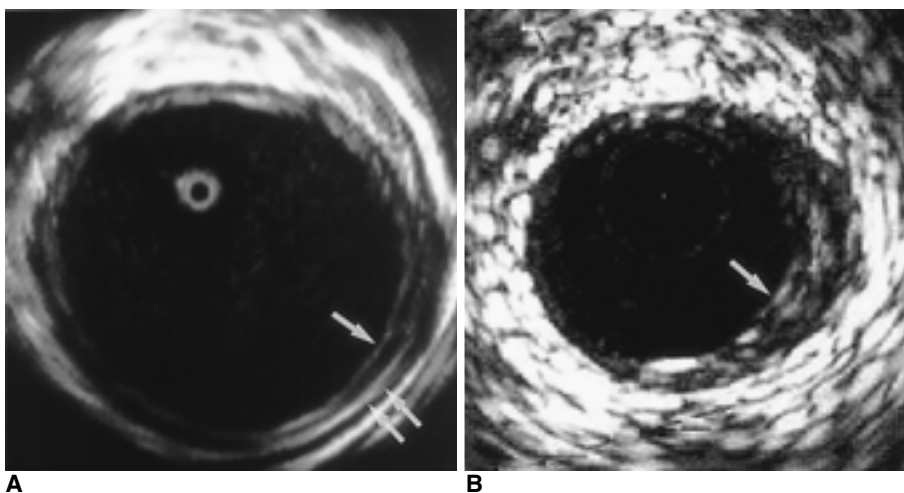


Fig. 3. Three layered appearance of arterial wall.

A. IVUS image of normal muscular artery. The wall of external iliac artery shows a characteristic three-layered appearance. Hyperechoic internal layer is intima (single arrow), middle echolucent layer is media, and outer brighter layer is adventitia(double arrow). **B.** Eccentric intimal thickening (arrow) in another segment of this artery is seen. 3-layered appearance is preserved.

artery) 2가 가 , (atheromatous plaque) 가
 (connective tissue),
 (elastin) . (elastic 가 ,
 media) 가 가 ,
 (, IVUS
 , ,) 35 - 40%가 [8].
 (collagen) ,
 (echo reflection) IVUS 3 (concentrically layered)
 [13]. 3 가 [14]. Ge
 , (compensatory enlargement)
 가 가 (remodeling) IVUS [15].
 IVUS 3 (collagen)
 가 가 [8]. 가
 (Fig. 4). (lipid pool)
 IVUS 가 (Atherosclerotic Disease) [16, 17].
 가 가 (Fig. 5).
 IVUS
 가 . (thrombus)
 (homogeneous) (clot) (Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty and Endovascular
 prosthesis)
 IVUS (balloon angioplasty)
 (echogenicity) (posterior shadowing)
 가 . (cholesterol plaque)
 (intimal hyperplasia) IVUS (eccentric)
 IVUS (concentric)

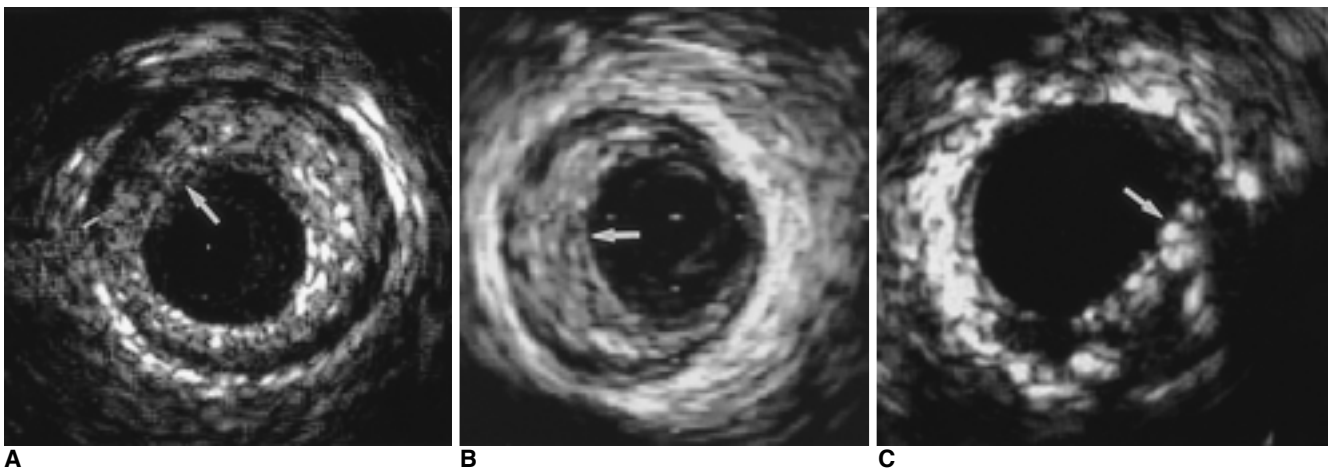


Fig. 4. Different echo-pattern of atheromatous plaque.

A. Fatty plaque shows homogenous lower echo intensity than adventitia (arrow). **B.** Fibrous plaque shows isoechogenicity with adventitia without posterior shadowing (arrow). **C.** Calcific plaque is iso or hyperechoic with the adventitia and shows posterior shadowing (arrow).

:
) 가
 60 - 80% (Fig. 6). 20%
 (shear force) 가 IVUS 40%
 (soft plaque) (migration) IVUS
 [20].
 (stretch) , 6
 IVUS
 . IVUS 2%
 가
 IVUS
 (elastic vessel recoil) (Fig. 7).
 [18]. (primary patency)
 (free luminal area)
 IVUS (Fig. 8),
 (predictive value) 가
 [19].
 (brachytherapy)가
 가
 (remodelling) (constriction)
 β - r -
 (contraction)
 IVUS 3
 가
 3 - 7 () ,
 20%
 가
 , IVUS IVUS가
 (Incomplete apposition) (incomplete [21].
 expansion) 2가 (endovascular
 가
 가
 가
 (

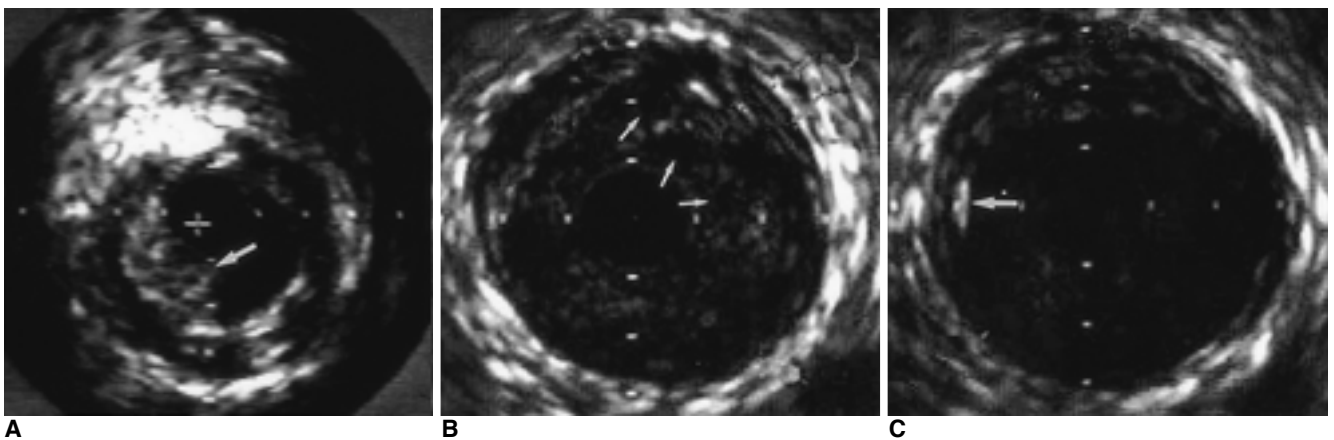
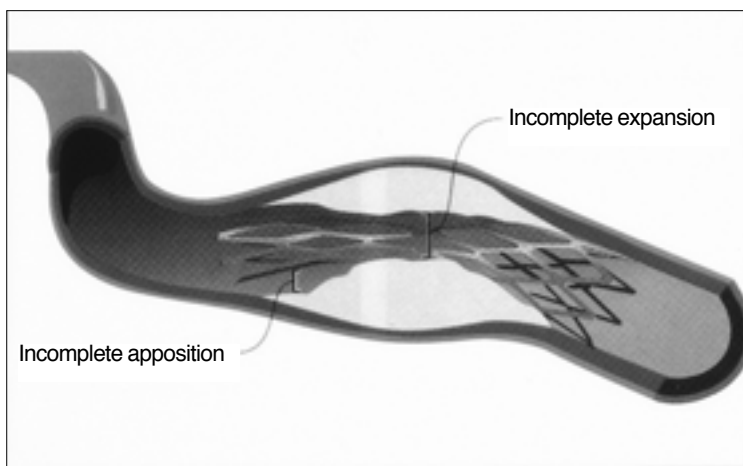


Fig. 5. Intra-arterial thrombus. Intra-arterial thrombus shows variable echogenicity, mimicking other atheromatous lesion. **A.** Focal thrombus shows lobulated or cauliflower-like appearance (arrow). **B.** Formation of multiple microchannels (arrows) are seen in the chronic thrombus. **C.** Deep located calcified plaque (arrow) under the thrombus with sparse echogenicity.

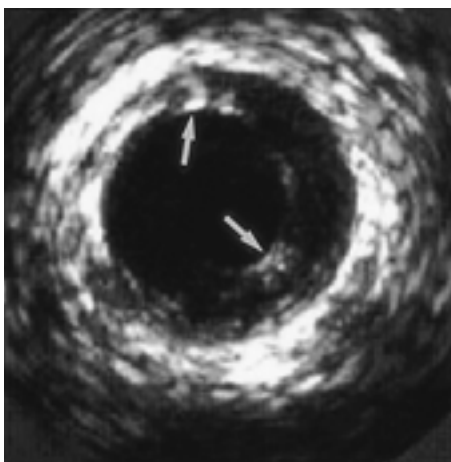
3 . CT 가 Nishanian , 20% CT IVUS
 가
 (averaging out) 5mm CT IVUS
 50% IVUS (road mapping)
 [9].
 (fluoroscopy) 가
 X - (stent - graft) (Aortic Dissection) 가
 1 - 3), CT 가 , 1 90% 가 (false lumen)



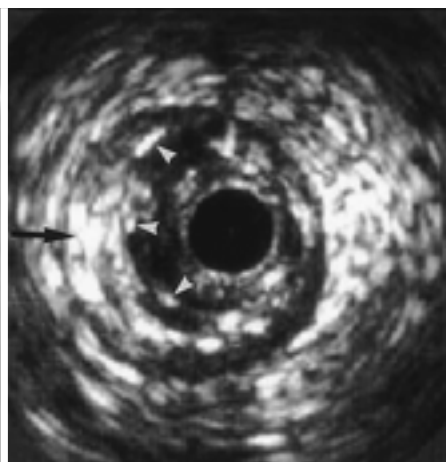
A

Fig. 6. Stent apposition.

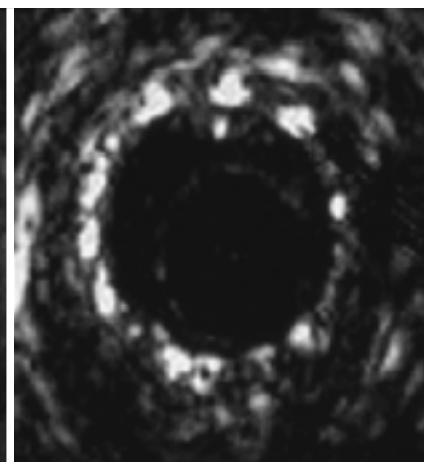
A. Schematic drawing of the incomplete apposition and the incomplete expansion. **B.** Incomplete apposition: part of the stent (arrows) is not contact with the vessel wall and is disrupting the blood flow. **C.** Incomplete expansion: segment of the stent is not fully expanded (arrow-head). It occurs in rigid, calcified area of the plaque (ar-row). **D.** Complete apposition and expansion of the stent.



B



C



D

가 (ischemia) (intimal flap) (endoluminal device)

(Venous Intervention) IVUS

가 , IVUS (static occlusion)

가 (dynamic occlusion) [22].

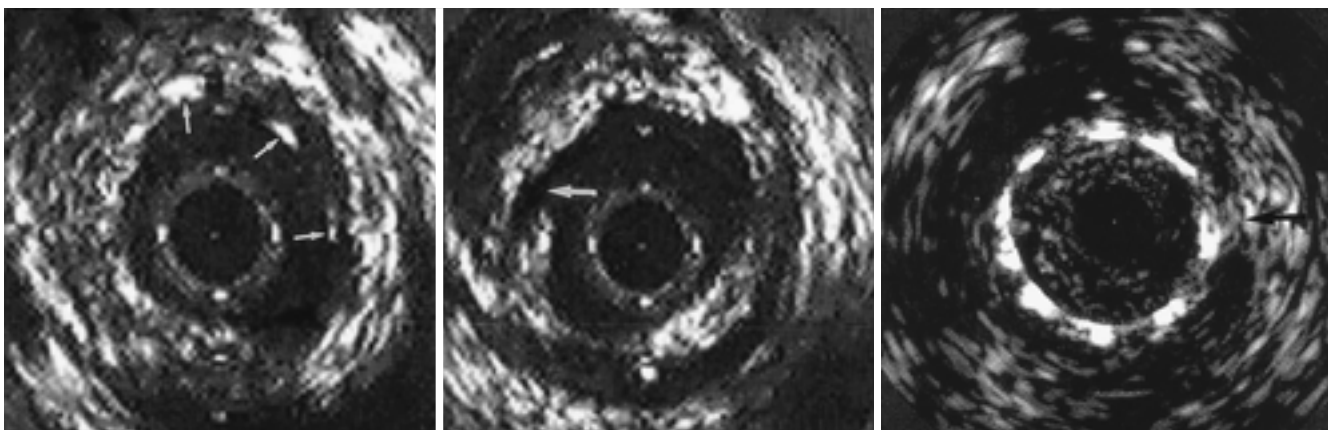
(entry tear) (true lumen) 가

(fenestration) 가 , IVUS

가 , 2 가

24]. 가 [23, 가 IVUS (Urinary Tract) 1 - 2 mm 가 (urinary incontinence) (urethral sphincter) (collagen injection) , [27]. IVUS (urethral diverticula)

(proximal (subepithelial cystic remnants)



7A

7B

8

Fig. 7. Marginal dissection after stent deployment.

A. At the distal end of the stent, all layers of the arterial walls are intact. Several struts of the stent are visible (arrow). **B.** However, the intimal layer at just marginal portion of the stent is dissected after the balloon apposition of stent. Large intimal tear is seen (arrow).

Fig. 8. Neointimal hyperplasia after the stent deployment.

8 months after the stent deployment due to the atherosclerotic plaque, stent lumen is occupied with the neointimal hyperplasia, which shows homogeneous echogenicity. Compression of echogenic plaque is seen outside the stent strut (arrow).

5. IVUS 가 가 (brush) 가 IVUS (coarctation of aorta), (transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt) [33]. IVUS (tissue characterization) 가 [8]. , Goyen 가 42 kHz 9 F 9 [34]. 가 [35]. IVUS가 가 , 3 , (forward viewing), IVUS (atherectomy) 가 , (imaging guidewire)

1. Bom N, ten Hoff H, Lancee CT, et al. Early and recent intraluminal ultrasound devices. *Int Card Imaging* 1989;4:79-88
2. Cieszynski T. Intracardiac method for the investigation of the structure of the heart with the aid of ultrasonics. *Arch Immunol Ter Dow* 1960;8:551-557
3. Wild JJ, Reid JM. Diagnostic use of ultrasound. *Br J Phys Med* 1956;19:248-257
4. Omoto R. Intracardiac scanning of the heart with the aid of ultrasonic intravenous probe. *Jpn Heart J* 1962;8:569-581
5. Fukuda M, Hirata K, Saito K et al. On the diagnostic use of echoendoscope in abdominal disease. I. diagnostic experiences with a new type of echoendoscope on gastric disease. *Proc Jpn J Med*

- Ultrasound 1980;37:409-410
6. Holm HH, Notheved AA. A transurethral ultrasonic scanner. *J Urol* 1974;111:238-248
 7. Slager CJ, Essed CE, Schuurbiens JCH, Bom N, Serruys PW, Meester GT. Vaporization of atherosclerotic plaques by spark erosion. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1985;5:1382-1386
 8. Yock P, Fitzgerald P, Popp R. Intravascular ultrasound. *Scientific American Science and Medicine*. 1995;Sep/Oct:2-11
 9. Nishanian G, Kopchok GE, Konayre CE, White RA. The impact of intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) on endovascular interventions. *Semin Vasc Surg* 1999;12:285-299
 10. van Urk H, Gussenhoven WJ, Gerritsen GP, et al. Assessment of arterial disease and arterial reconstructions by intravascular ultrasound. *Int J Cardiac Imaging* 1991;6:157-164
 11. Burns PN, Goldberg BB. Ultrasound contrast agents for vascular ultrasound. *Int J Cardiac Imaging* 1991; 6:157-164
 12. Li W, von Birgelen C, Di Mario C, et al. Semi-automated contour detection for volumetric quantification of intracoronary ultrasound. *Computers in Cardiology: IEEE Computer Society Press*, 1994;277-280
 13. Nishimura RA, Welch TJ, Stanson AW, Sheedy PF II, Holmes DR Jr. Intravascular US of the distal aorta and iliac vessels: initial feasibility studies. *Radiology* 1990;176:523-525
 14. Engeler CE, Yedicka JW, Letourneau JG, Castaneda-Zuniga WR, Hunter DW, Amplatz K. Intravascular sonography in the detection of arteriosclerosis and evaluation of vascular interventional procedure. *AJR* 1991;156:1087-1090
 15. Ge J, Erbel R, Zamorano J, et al. Coronary artery remodeling in atherosclerotic disease: an intravascular ultrasound study in vivo. *Coron Artery Dis* 1993;4:981-986
 16. Meyer CT, Chiang EH, Fechner KP, et al. Feasibility of high-resolution intravascular ultrasonic imaging catheters. *Radiology* 1988;168:113-116
 17. Nishimura RA, Edward WD, Warnes Ca, et al. Intravascular ultrasound imaging: in vitro validation and pathologic correlation. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1990;16:145-154
 18. Tobis JM, Mahon DJ, Goldberg SL, et al. Lessons from intravascular ultrasonography: observations during interventional angioplasty procedures. *J Clin Ultrasound* 1993;21:589-607
 19. Vogt KJ, Rasmussen JG, Just S, et al. Effect and outcome of balloon angioplasty and stenting of the iliac arteries evaluated by intravascular ultrasound. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg* 1999;17:47-55
 20. Katzen BT, Benenati JF, Becker GL, et al. Role of intravascular ultrasound in peripheral atherectomy and stent deployment. *Circulation* 1991;84:2152
 21. Costa MA, Sabate M, Serrano P, et al. The effect of ³²P beta-radiotherapy on both vessel remodeling and neointimal hyperplasia after coronary balloon angioplasty and stenting: a three-dimensional intravascular ultrasound investigation. *J Invas Cardiol* 2000;12:113-120
 22. Williams DM, Lee DY, Hamilton BH, et al. The dissected aorta: part III. anatomy and radiologic diagnosis of branch-vessel

- compromise. *Radiology* 1997;202:37-44
23. Lee DY, Williams DM, Abrams GD. The dissected aorta: part II. differentiation of the true from the false lumen with intravascular US. *Radiology* 1997;203:32-36
 24. Williams DM, Andrews JC, Marx MV, Abrams GD. Creation of reentry tears in aortic dissection by percutaneous balloon fenestration: gross anatomic and histologic considerations. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1993;4:75-83
 25. Kaneko T, Nakao A, Endo T, et al. Intracaval endovascular ultrasonography for malignant hepatic tumor: new diagnostic technique for vascular invasion. *Semin Surg Oncol* 1996;12:170-178
 26. Hannesson PH, Strideck H, Lundstedt C, et al. Intravascular ultrasound for evaluation of portal venous involvement in pancreatic cancer. *Eur Radiol* 1997;7:21-25
 27. Chancellor MB, Karusick S, Erhard MJ, et al. Placement of a wire mesh prosthesis in the external urinary sphincter of men with spinal cord injuries. *Radiology* 1993;187:551-555
 28. Chancellor MB, Liu JB, Rivas DA, Karusick S, Bagley DH, Goldberg BB. Intraoperative endoluminal ultrasound evaluation of urethral diverticula. *J Urol* 1995;153:72-75
 29. Goldberg BB, Liu JB, Kuhman K, et al. Endoluminal gynecologic ultrasound: preliminary results. *J Ultrasound Med* 1991;10:583-590
 30. Kimmey MB, Martin RW, Hagitt RC, et al. Histologic correlation of gastrointestinal ultrasound images. *Gastroenterology* 1989;96:433-441
 31. Liu JB, Miller LS, Goldberg BB, et al. Transnasal US of the esophagus: pre-liminary morphological functional studies. *Radiology* 1992;184:721-727
 32. Shapiro MJ, Bonn J, Sullivan KL, et al. Endoluminal biliary ultrasound initial clinical experience. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1991; 2: 11 - 12
 33. Wilson MW, Webb RC, Marx MV, Williams DM, Buda AJ. Intravascular ultrasound imaging in the physiologic assessment of arterial responsiveness of different vascular beds to a vasoconstrictor agent (abstr). *Circulation* 1990; 82[suppl III]: 459
 34. Goyen M, Kroger K, Buss C, Rudofsky G. Intravascular ultrasound angioplasty in peripheral arterial occlusion. *Acta Radiol* 2000;41:122-124
 35. Rokosova B, Rapp JH, Porter JM, et al. Composition and metabolism of symptomatic distal aortic plaque. *J Vasc Surg* 1986;3:617-622